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Moot Court Teams Compete Across USA

Demonstrating an impressive degree of professionalism and polish, two UB law students came in first at the Black Law Students Moot Court Competition in February. Taryn Chapman, who has since graduated, and Michael Banks, currently a third-year student, attained UB's first BLS moot court victory at the regional level in seven years.

Sponsored by the University of Connecticut Law School, the competition was held in Hartford. Teams were required to write a brief and argue an appeal raising difficult issues under the Voting Rights Act. Twelve law schools participated, including Albany, Boston College, Western New England and Rutgers.

Siu Chan and Suzanne Garvey won another hard fought moot court contest held in March. Now third-year law students, they were victors in the regional championships in the American Bar Association's National Appellate Advocacy Competition hosted by UB Law School. Chan and Garvey defeated Cornell in the final round.

UB annually sponsors two moot court competitions: The Charles S. Desmond Moot Court, held in the Fall, is for UB students only. The Albert R. Mugel National Tax Moot Court Competition, held in the Spring, has become an increasingly prestigious and popular event and attracted teams from 15 law schools in 1988, including Brooklyn, Southwestern and Baltimore. The University of Dayton prevailed.

"Moot Court team participation is important for the Law School and for our students. It is an excellent learning experience," says Dean David B. Filvaroff, who points out that moot court opportunities are being expanded for UB law students.

For example, the Moot Court Board sent

eight UB teams to compete in seven regional and national moot court competitions, according to Julie Freudenheim '88, national competitions coordinator. "We feel fortunate that we received so much support from the faculty, administration and Alumni Association," said Freudenheim. She cited faculty coaching and an increase in the Board's budget as contributing factors to UB's successes.

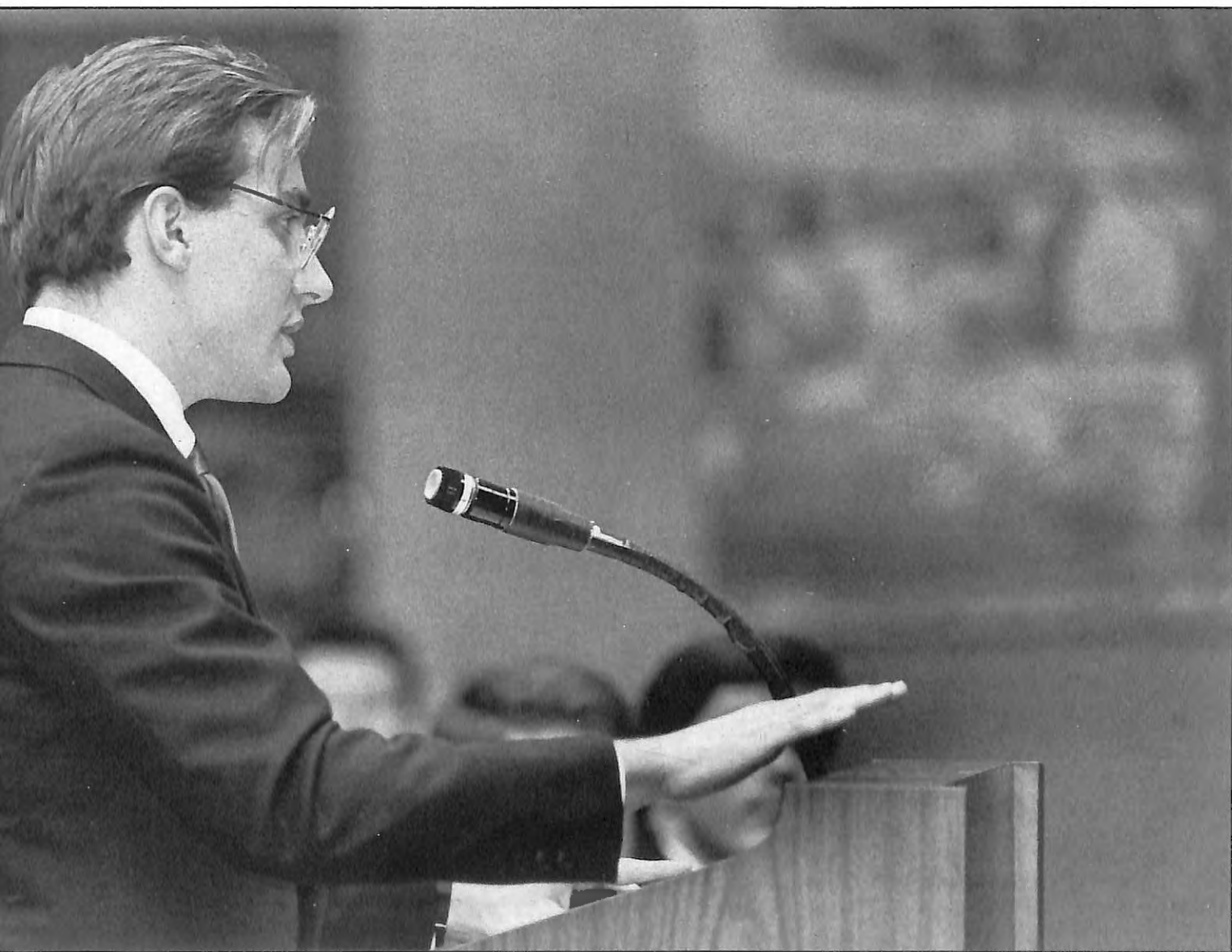
Among the out-of-town competitions UB entered was the Samuel J. Polsky Moot Court Championship, a criminal law contest held at Temple University in Philadelphia last February. Brian Martin and Susan Schoepperle, both 1988 graduates, placed second out of 19 law schools.

Martin and Schoepperle also won an award for second best brief in the competition. Among the law schools the UB team vanquished in the semifinals were Florida State, Georgetown, Villanova and Wake Forest.

UB law students also participated in the National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Bar Association in Boston; the Entertainment / Communications Law Moot Court hosted by Cardozo School of Law in Manhattan; the National Products Liability Moot Court sponsored by the University of Cincinnati in Cincinnati; and the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in Boston.

Two lucky teams went to San Diego where Alexei Schact and Sara Horowitz were quarterfinalists in the National Telecommunications Moot Court Competition and Dana Young and Lauren Breen competed in the F. Lee Bailey Moot Court Competition sponsored by National University. Young and Breen reported that "meeting F. Lee Bailey was certainly a memorable experience."





Brian M. Martin '88, head of the 1987-88 Moot Court Board, argues his case, above. Suzanne Garvey, left and Siu Chan took top honors in regional competition.

Albert and Leary Named Associate Deans

*"I decided it was time
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looked like from the
other side of the table."*

—Lee A. Albert

Dean David B. Filvaroff has named two associate deans at the Law School. They are Lee A. Albert and Virginia A. Leary, both veteran members of the faculty. Leary and Albert are replacing Marjorie Girth and John H. Schlegel, who remain on the faculty as full-time teachers.

Alan S. Carrel continues as associate dean for external affairs and Ellen M. Gibson remains as associate dean for legal information services.

"The Law School now has a very distinguished dean who will have the time — and hopefully the resources — to undertake significant planning and implementation. I look forward to participating in the mission," says Albert, who is an expert in U.S. constitutional law.

Leary, widely recognized as an authority in international law and human rights, says that she "had the good fortune" of working with Filvaroff on an international law project several years ago while he was at the University of Texas.

"I was delighted that we were able to persuade him to come to Buffalo as our dean, and as associate dean I am happy to be working with him again," Leary says.

A soft spoken intellectual who came to teach at UB Law School in 1975, Lee Albert, 51, has kept a low profile over the years. He readily admits that during his tenure as a law teacher, "I had some ideas about how the Law School might be improved. So when our new dean asked me to be an associate dean, I decided it was time for me to see what law school administration looked like from the other side of the table."

His responsibilities at the Law School include curriculum planning, academic affairs, financial allocations, computer planning, and a variety of other matters.

According to Albert, time spent as a faculty member has given him a perspective and sensitivity which he finds invaluable as an associate dean. "My years of carping have taught me to have patience with complaints," he says. "I can well understand how administrative confusion, delay or foul-ups look to people who are not in charge of administration."

Raised in New Jersey, Albert graduated summa cum laude from Rutgers University with a B.A. in 1960. He then attended Yale Law School and graduated magna cum laude in 1963. While at Yale, he was editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal.

He began his legal career by serving as law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White from 1963 to 1965. In



Lee A. Albert

those days, Supreme Court justices had two clerks, not four as they do today. As a result, Albert developed a close personal relationship with Mr. Justice White, who was then in his early years on the court.

Albert fondly remembers discussing various cases with Justice White after White heard the arguments in court — but before the justices conferred together to state their views and cast their votes.

"Each week, we would argue about how he should decide. He always gave me a full hearing and the opportunity to persuade him, which sometimes worked, and sometimes didn't," Albert recalls. Justice White frequently asked Albert to provide the first and occasionally the second draft of an opinion.

Justice White dissented in several criminal cases, *Miranda v. Arizona* being the most well known, "which I did not — happily — have any responsibility for drafting," says Albert. "We tended to disagree on constitutional criminal procedure cases, but we agreed on civil rights matters with no difficulty at all.

"My work there was always fascinating